J. MOTT SMITH. Director of the Government Press

Mu. G. vox Gossitz having taken charge of the Government Press during the absence of Dr. J. Mott Smith, all business communiscemental ludicrous. The inhabitant of cations are thereby requested to be sent to San Francisco would hardly think that

HONOLULU: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

BY AUTHORITY.



Eu. FFNAND, See'y.
Office of the Board of Health, Jan. 8, 1868.

Oahn during my absence.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,

Governor's Office, Jan. 18, 1800.

By Order of the Board of Health.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEAUTH. The attention of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a paia ka la hanau o Kristo." the day call-ressel is called to the following Section of the civil Code:

agent, any person in or about their house, or 'This is a corruption for "lady," and what vessel, whom they shall have reason to be-lieve to be sick, or to have died of, the small peculiar and educative ideas are conveyed pox, or any other disease dangerous to the to the Hawaiian mind by it we do not five, nor more than one each offense. By order of the Board.

En. Penard. Honolalu, Jan. 8, 1869. Secretary. tion of a married woman to a man, than the

QUARANTINE RESULATIONS.

AND RULES ABOUTED BY THE HAWAHAN profer to call one's wife, his lady, or to BOARD OF HEALTH AT THEIR MESSIGN OF THEIR MEETING ON make use of the still more equivocal

1. On the arrival of any vessel at any port phrase, his companion, who would think it of this Kingdom, from a port known to be inversely until the small now, though no account of this kingdom, from a port anowal to see recorded with the small pox, though no case of small pox may have occurred on board during the royage, neither passengers nor crew shall be allowed to inch unless a period of fifteen days shall have classed from the time of her light ask her if she had not married him.

2. On the arrival of any vessel at any port

Secriox 284. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health of all regulations made by it. by publishing the same in some newspaper of

PERD. W. HUTCHISON, President of the Board of Health.

NOTICE.

ber. 1868, it was voted unanimously that the

facts to the knowledge of the people and the development of new ideas, it was necessary to get words to express them—as for instance, pepa, was merely the word "paper," spelled on the phonetic plan. Another reason for the change in some of the words thus imported into the language, was the difficulty, which the Hawaiian found, in enunciating some consonants, and the necessity—or a convenience, perhaps—in the minds of the teachers, of conforming the spelling to the corrupted pronunciation,

Now we affirm there is not the slightest the people. With the introduction of new following statement occurs: the spelling to the corrupted pronunciation, Now we affirm there is not the slightest and especially in the particular of ending foundation for this relation; there is not a a word with a vowel. In addition to this, particle of truth in it; it is a pure inventhe first teachers of the people, with great tion, deliberately made to injure some one wisdom, did not trouble them with learn- It is incredible, that any man filling ing more characters in their alphabet, than what should be an honorable position in

The effect of this upon some words and names, particularly in governity, appears Palekiko was meant to designate his city. and was the same word as Francisco.

How often have we seen a foreigner and a native trading for a few fish, and the for- radiction has been forthcoming. eigner, as he inquired for the piki-fishflattering himself that he was talking very good Hawaiian, while the native was quite. pluming himself on his proficiency in English, as far as that word went, each imagining that he was talking the language of the Dr. A. C. Burgun has this day been appointed Port Physician for the city of Hono-late. an unnecessary extent, scarcely calculated to enrich the Hawaiian. In a discussion Cor. P. S. PRATT will set as Governor of about Christmas day, the anniversary is denominated Krikimaka-a mere corruption for Christmas-all the more noneces sary, as the native has always been taught to call the sacred title of our Saviour At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 24. Kristo-which he easily and habitually Res od. That the Secretary be instructed pronounces—and there is not the smallest request by Circular letter, and advertise-sate in the Hassellon Gazette and Ke Au toa, all managers of plantations, ministers religion, and others having authority and influence, to cause a general vaccination to take place, each in his own neighborhood, the Board assisting by all means in their power. Christ's birth is not certainly known to be the 25th of December-then, "ka la i ka-Civil Code:

SECTION 301. It shall be the duty of every beuseholder, keeper of a bearding or ledging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest "Governor of Oahn, a me kann lede." sublic health, under a penalty of not less than ive, nor more than one hundred dellars, for know. How it is any improvement on mahine, is not apparent. There is no other word in English to express the lawful rela-

But this is a digression. We are at a loss to know how the Haof this Kingdom, having had or still having any person sick of small pex on board, the ressel shall be detained in quarantine; the sick shall be sent to the quarantine heapital, and the crew and passengers shall be submitted to a quarantine of fifteen days.

3. No person shall leave or visit any quarantined yeard or any house or employers that any quarantined yeard or any house or employers that ted Hawaiian—and is it not just as well antined vessel, or any house or enclosure that ted Hawaiian-and is it not just as well shall have been set apart for quarantine pur-to spell it rightly as wrongly. Would it not be better to write the names of counten permission of the Roard.

4. Under no circumstances provided for as tries, as they are known to some civilized above, shall clothing or personal baggage be allowed to be put on shore, before having unnation, and if it is necessary to bring in nation, and if it is necessary to bring in words, to bring them in unchanged, or as ordered by the Board of Health.

anequivocal word "wife," though some men

by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice torials of the P. C. Advertiser, of the to all persons.

Section 285. Every person who shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health,
the different departments of the Governafter the same shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one bondred dollars.

Secrios 205. The quarantee regulations so established shall extend to all persons, and goods and effects arriving in such vessels, nation to follow it, in its malignant, d to all persons who may visit or go on vapid clamor, which, by the way, has been board of the same.

Sacriox 294. Notice shall be given of such for the last few weeks, greater than ever. Shorton 294. Abtract and a start of the manner provided in section 284; and after such notice shall have been given, any person was established, and is supported by the who shall violate any such quarantine regula-tions, shall be fined a sum not less than five.

State, for the express purpose of making known to the world the true views and known to the world the true views and we feel it occasionally incumbent upon us, for truth's sake, to show how baseless WHEREAS, Samuel N. Castle, President of the Board of Trustees of the "Makiki Family School," and Charles R. Bishop, Secretary thereof, have duly represented to this Department, that at a mesting of the members of the experation of the Makiki Family School, held at Honolalu on the 11th day of September 1858; it was vised unanapposals that the

tive language ridiculous by the process.

To all their declamations, innendoes and se the said Samuel N. Castle and attacks on the Board of Health, we have other reason than for their own protection. Charles R. Bishop have petitioned that the said corporation may be dissolved, and have furthermore filed a certificate, and have in all respects complied with section 1439 of the Civil Code, and have further represented that choose to notice the slanders by which Home Office, Nov. 28, 1868. Minister of Interior. they are assailed, that is their own affair: perhaps they consider them too insignifi-THE Hawaiian language, when the Islands cant. Our province is with passing events; take the proposed precaution, but has rather were first discovered by Europeans, was of we therefore call particular attention to the thought it its high duty to attempt to excite course adapted only to the simple wants of P. C. Advertiser of the 16th, in which the and frighten the public, which, thanks to the

would suffice to express the sound, as the society, and professing to be a Christian. Power will be responsible to outraged has ab

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE. ordinary Hawaiian organs could enunciate could be so base as to publish such fictions manity for our lives? It is simply ridiculous. it. Thus, "cent" became keneta, as the for facts. The facts are as follows: The Suppose, if in the pursuit of our daily avonative could not give the soft sounding C, Agent for the Steamer did nor receive his cations, we were to plunge into the sea, or pronounce the final T, without adding a papers before any other person in the vowel after. California became Kaliponia. community, and when he did receive them, they came through the Post Office. sea! These are my sentiments, Mr. Editor, We have waited for the retraction of the misstatement, but in vain. The Agent for the Steamers informed Mr. Whitney's Agent that he had published what was not true, and requested him to contradiet it, but neither explanation nor cont-

> Death of Hon. D. L. Gregg. Many of our residents will note with regret the announcement which appeared in our callfornis correspondence last week, of the death, at Carson City, Nevada Territory, of I speak not now exclusively to parents. To the gentleman whose name is at the head of them I may address myself, hereafter, with a this article. Mr. Gregg was a men of talent particular and earnest desire to win their atand education, a thorough lawyer, a genial companion, and always a gentleman. He first came to these Islands in the fall of 1853, in the capacity of U. S. Commissioner to this Government, a position which he filled much to the satisfaction of the Government by which he was commissioned, and that to which he was accredited. So well were his talents appreciated by His late Majesty, that on his being relieved in his office as Commissioner, the King offered him the position of Minister of Finance. This Cabinet office he continued to hold until a short time be fore his departure for California. Shortly after his arrival in Nevada, he received the appointment from President Lincoln of Re ceiver of Public Lands. Mr. Gregg and the late lamented President had been intimate friends in Illinois, of which State Mr. Gregg had once filled the position of Secretary of State. At the time of his death, he was about fifty-four years of age. He leaves a widow and several children. The day after the receipt of the news of his decease, the flars of the Government were displayed at half-mast, as a token of respect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the Hamalian Gazette-Dear Sir: If you will permit an observer though not an uninterested one-of the recent discussion on the measures taken by the Board of Health in regard to the protection of the public against the small-pox, to review, briefly, a few points bearing on the question, I am in hopes that it may have some effect to allay the fears in the minds of some peo ple, caused, undoubtedly, by such discussion. It seems that those, who took the occasion to create a discussion against the members of the Board of Health are, becoming satisfied with their efforts in that direction : and, as they are ardent scarchers after the public good, they are no doubt now engaged in searching for other delinquencies on the part of Government officials, which demand their attention. They will be successful, no doubt, in their efforts, because it is quite impossible for them to exist without some cause of complaint. Therefore, the dear public may look for some new horror, and as such things generally increase in magnitude, some horror worse than the smallpox may be expected. You know, Mr. Editor, we are constantly passing through a words, to erring them in unchanged, or as little changed as possible. Instead of writing separate and watchful care of an independent and binard during the passage, a person diseased with small pox, the whole, or such parts of the ship as may be ordered by the Board of Health to be disinfected, shall be funnigated, or otherwise disinfected in such crisis, which, were it not for the constant funigated, or otherwise disinfected, in such manner as may be ordered by the Board, and get it as near as he can, or where they manner as may be ordered by the Board, and not until this has been done shall any cargo have become used to the corruption, print ignorance by an incompetent Board of Eduthe name alongside of it. As education

6. No "mail" shall be landed from any vessel having small pox on board during the passage, except by written permission of the Precident of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health.

The name alongside of it. As education is now spreading from year to year, and the land is about to be desolated by a right-ful disease, when the Independent and Fear-customed to the use of the English lander. cation; at still another, by the criminal negof the Board of Health.

N. B.—Sections 284, 285, 293 and 294 of the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as following Code of this Kingdom read as followed by the Civil Code of this Kingdom read as followed by the sary to barbarize words, and make the na- trayed people, and wards off the calamity. The gannifet we have just run through, the small-pox, is a signal example of the watchfal care our great Conservator has over us. We all know that several months ago, when it became known here that the small-pox was racing in San Francisco, in a virulent form, that the Board of Health did not quarantine vessels arriving here from that port, but, on the contrary, contented itself with simply distributing vaccine matter, and accepting the proffered assistance of nearly all the physicians in the country to vaccinate the whole of the people, so far as was possible; and that they actually had vaccinated over 6,000 of the oppressed people in Hono-Inlu, before the veritable case of small-pox arrived here in the Idaha. Since then, instead of enforcing the most rigid quarantine regulations-which the Board has the undoubted power to do,-it has been satisfied doings of H. M.'s Government; therefore, | with taking care that cases of small-pox shall be isolated, and that anything, liable to be infected with the disease, shall not be landed until it is properly fumigated; at the same time, it has redoubled its efforts to make the vaccination more general. It is also probable that planters and others, who have numbers of laborers upon whom they depend for cultivating the soil, and gathering their crops, are also zealous in the work, if for no the said corporation has no debt.

Now therefore, all persons are bereby required to make known any objection that they are abused by the Advertiser, is to have changed. The idea of vaccination is exploded; and the Independent and Fearless may have to the dissolution of the said corporation, on or before Saturday, the 30th of Janthere ever was such a thing, for we have seen that during all the danger, through which we have passed, it has not said one word to encourage the outraged people to general and blind want of confidence on the part of the public for its great protector, has not been so demoralizing as it might have been. It is not the province of the Independent and Fearless Public Press to instruct the people how to guard and protect themselves against disease. It is the province of an Independent and Fearless Public Press to stand as a bulwark between the people and the encroachments of Power. The Independent and Fearless Public Press does not fight against the small-pox or anything else except Power. What protection do you, or

I, or any one else, want against anything ex-

cept Power? And I would like to ask you,

Mr. Editor, and through you, the people, in the name of the Independent and Fearless

Public Press, Why is it that se should pro-

tect ourselves against the small-pox by vac-

would it beany credit to Power if it furnished us with life-preservers? Not in the least. It would be the daty of Power to remove the

tell von.

Education is the lever, and the only lever, into our hands, and how shall we use it? We live, I may well say, in a civilized com- the future. munity. Every individual among us can understand the value of that culture which lowing: raises a man from the savage to the civilized state. Is it not the duty of every person to particular and earnest desire to win their attention. But I speak to the community at large. Is there a member of society who can look on the rising generation of Hawaii nei and say that he has no interest in this matter? If so, then he is self-exiled from his race; cut off from all sympathy with his kind. That man who is thus cold and indifferent, must be wrapped in the gloom of miserable Ignorance, or encased in the triple mall of selfishness. Like ice in a refrigerator, surrounded by a non-conducting layer of charcoal, to shut out the chance of being influenced by the breath of summer, he is bound in the chill scentity of that philosophy, which lays down its code in a single maxim—Take care of No. 1. There, let him rest. To such, I speak not. Now, let me ask, To such, I speak not. Now, let me ask, what is to be done to promote this education? Will wrangling with the proper anotherities, who are required by the laws to see that all is done to promote education, help the cause? Will the higotry and mischlef making of those, who make it a point to dispute captionally, on every thing, advance us? Or will amicably pulling together, and endeavoring to devise means to advance the desired object, be the best for the public good? It they do not require comment, why comments.

object, be the best for the public good? It they do not require comment, why comment? I maintain, that while a Hawaiian is master of his own language, alone, he never can have a fair chance to advance himself in civilization.

NAAUAO.

Survey of the North Pacific.

WE copy the following extract from this year's Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, as probably being of interest to our readers. We had thought that soy idea of making the Island mentioned of any particular use, had been abandoned, but it appears that the Secretary still cliuss.

In the constantinople. The Cretan insurgents have submitted to the Tarkish authority, and a provisional government has been established there.

A dispatch from Suez, anticipating the Austrian mails, says that intelligence has been received at Melbourne from New Zeal.—
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A dispatch from Suez, anticipating the Austrian mails, says that intelligence has been received at Melbourne from New Zeal.—
The Targue newshit has been abandoned, but it appears that the last of the insurgents had been abandoned, but it appears that the Parte has not accepted and but it appears that the Secretary still clings to the idea. As it has always been understood here, the island may be said to be utterly barren, having, it is true, a little fresh water on it, and the harbor full of hummocks.

In view of the rapidly increasing inter-course between Western America and Asia, of the growing commerce of the Pacific States, and of the important and various interests and of the important and various interests which are springing up in connection with our recent extensive acquisitions, it is important that a more complete and systematic arrey should be made of the North Pacific Ocean. The navel vessels on the station continue to perform some useful but necessarily limited and irregular surveys over that extensive and partially explored field, but the period has arrived when something more effective should be done. Our rising States effective should be done. Our rising States on the Pacific, our intimacy with the islands of that ocean, our growing trade with China and Japan, and the vast and varied interest and plans of commercial enterprise which are opening from the Indian Ocean to the islands on the north, demand of us proper contribution to the cause of navigation and nautical science. In a region where we have such a length of coast line, such large possessions, and such a wonderfully expanding commerce, inviting the enterprise and capital of our tizens, the United States are interested be youd any other power in giving security to the mariners who traverse that ocean.

present two islands enclosed in a largon, forming a perfectly secure harbor, acce to vessels drawing less than twenty feet, affording an abundant supply of pure, fresh water. These islands, which are uninhabited and unscenpied, are situated about midway between California and Eastern Asia, on the track of the mail steamships, and furnish the only known refuge for vessels passing directly between the two continents. It is represented by the naval officers who

It is represented by the naval officers who made the survey, and also by Bear Admiral Thatcher, lately in command of the North Pheine squadron, that the bar at the entrance of the hasber might be deepened at a very small expense, and a port vastly superior to Honolulu be thus opened to mariners, were a depot might be established for the supply of provisions, water and fuel to the ocean steam lines, and a refuge afforded to ocean steam lines, and a refuge allocated to merchant ships navigating that ocean. The importance of taking possession of these is-lands, and making the proposed improve-ments, can scarcely be over-estimated and should not be delayed.

SLANG.—Many words have crept in the English language, in America, which are quite new to it; others have changed their meaning; others are merely fancisal. From America, we have adopted to progress to effectuate. Cleser, in America, has gained a meaning which it does not express in England; as, a clever house, a clever son, a clever cargo. Slick, hodge, boss, obequatulate, are from America, nor do we quite understand what is meant by a tall smell.

It would be easy to eite many examples in which words have either deviated unwarrantably from their primitive meanings, or, retaining those meanings, have subversed the purpose of Slang.

purpose of Slang.

It is not desirable that people should ceaselt is not desirante that people should cease-lessly strive to speak with elegance every sentence which they utter; if they did, all conversation would be stilled; but it certain-ly is desirable that slang should not be recog-nised as an acceptable addition to the lan-guage of the educated. In the writer's hear-ter, and how since a very recognition and

nised as an acceptable addition to the language of the educated. In the writer's hearing, not long since, a very respectable man, who had some pretension to education, imamuch as he is a publisher, found no better expression to describe the position of an influential person in a certain business, than to say, that he was "at the top of the heap." Slang is especially offensive in woman, to whom we are pleased to ascribe delicacy of taste. Yet how often do we not hear her introduce it into conversation! "He has the stamps," said lately, in a public place, a young woman who would have been mortified to think that she had produced a bad impression even on a bystander.

On occasions, very rarely, a slang expression may with propriety be used, to describe what is otherwise indescribable. Nothing but highway are an at present convey to us the idea of the most vapid sort of bombast; nothing but spread-easile, that of the style of the Fourth-of-July oration of the past; nothing but shooting, the grandeur of vulgar insignificance. But he even these, and almilar words, die with the occasions that gave them birth. They may be tolerated to the conversation of friends. If they may be suffered to pass there which is questionable, they are inadmissible in addressing a stranger, or a slight acquaintance. Familiarity is insuiting, and elang is familiar. Let it never be considering as having a foothold in our language, but as seperate and apart as is the cant of thieves and grypies. "You git," and "I bet," may, in the frontier-like like of Callfornia, serve well enough to express "Get out," and "You may rest assured that I will;" but a higher general civilization scores such phases.

Missing the Train, —Putting a sweethear abased

cination, when Power will be responsible to us if we get the disease, and if we die of it, Missing the Train, - Putting a sweetheart

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Am. bark D. C. Merray arrived early on Saturday morning, and brought us news up to the 7th of January. We are indebted to the ready kindness of always-panetnal Bennett, of the News Depot, for files of late papers. America does not supply us with news of any great importance, the political excitement having, as it seems, subsided altogether for the present. It is to be hoped that can elevate mankind. That lever is put that the calm, which now prevails there, emanates from a confident hope of prosperity in

The most important telegrams are the fol-

European News. LONDON, Dec. 20.—Hou, Stafford Northcott is to succeed Earl Kimberly as Governor
of the Hudson Bay Company.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 20.—The house of W.
Brunner & Co., henvy dealers in, and manufacturers of cotton, suspended yesterday. It
had extensive connections in America.

The following dispatch from Constanting

-Take care of No. 1. There, let him rest, rights and protection on their returning to Great Britain as native born Americans.
Viesna, Dec. 30.—The Press says that the

In Paris, it is reported that the Conference In Paris, it is reported that the Conference, if held, will adhere to the Turkish ultimatum. MADRID, Dec. 3L.—There was a demonstration at Seville, recently, but it was suppressed before the troops arrived.

The country is entirely tranquil.

The Carlists at Navarre are closely watched by the Government to prevent any outbreak.

Constantinople, December 31.-A dis

patch says that since the departure of the Greek Envoys the Turkish Government has shown good feeling toward the Greek resi-Lospon, December 3L.-A dispatch from

Loshox, December 3I.—A dispatch from Wighn reports that a terrible explosion occurred at the Haydock Colliery to-day. Twenty-two dead booles were taken out. Dualin, December 3I.—Colonel Bates, Justice of the Pence at Tipperary, has been shot in that city by unknown parties and killed. No arrests.

Maddito. December 3L.—Disturbances have occurred at Malaga. Barricades were crected in the streets by the population. The disorder is likely to be easily suppresseed.

presseed.

LONDON, January L.—Asbury, in a note to
Bennett and Stebbins about the proposed
yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of
the Danoties, says he will race the Phantom
across the Atlantic, and will go in any event, esseed. and thus give the Sappho and other English yachts an opportunity to secont. CORFU, January 2.—The Government of

the mariners who traverse that ocean.

Attention is specially invited to Brooks or Midway Islands, discovered a few years ago and recently surveyed by order of this Department. The charts of the survey re-

Cons. January 2.—There was a large Fenian demonstration here to-day, at which O'Sullivan made a strong speech.
Paris, January 2.—The Conference will be composed of the Ambasadors to France of the various leading Powers. Lavalette, the new French Foreign Secretary, will preside. The time of holding it is not yet deelded. It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Greek Governments will participate. It is given out to-day that Alexandre Riso Ranajed, a noted Greeian poet, will represent Greece; Fuad Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent Turkey. Affairs, will represent Turkey, LONDON, January 2.—Late telegrams from Hongkong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Yedo.

the Mikado at Yedo.

New Yong, January 2.—The Herald's Mad-rid special of the second says there are re-ports that the insurgents at Malaga fired on a boat of an American steamer while convey-ing an American family to the ship. Serrano expressed much regret, and assured the Uni-ted States Minister that the offenders would be agained.

ted Sales Similar that the offenders would be punished.

Losnox, January 3.—A dispatch to the Herald confirms the report of the occupation of Malaya by Gen. Roda. The insurgents lost 490 killed and 60 prisoners. It is believed that the Provisional Government contemplates a comp detail in favor of placing Montpensier on the throne as soon as the citizens of the Province of Malaya are disarrued, and before the Cortex has a chance to assemble. General Serrano and Roda support, but General Prim opposes the movement.

ment.
Lexnox, January 3.—The Conference on
the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on
the 9th of January. It is said that should
their deliberations prove aborative, Russia
will demand the non-interference of the

their deliberations prove aborative, Russia will demand the non-interference of the Eneropean Powers in the quarrel of Greece and Turkey.

Maddid, January 2.—Gen. Cassello de Roda Issued a proclamation to the insurgents of Malaga, and ordered them to throw down their arms. They refused to submit. He declared the place in a state of slega. The insurgents in the streets were defeated, when Cessello succeeded in restoring order.

Loxdox, January 2.—At a meeting of the workingmen of Lambeth, an address was presented to Minister Johnson, who in reply said the continuance of good feeling between England and America is sure to be demanded by both countries. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

A dispatch from Athens says Admiral Hobart Pasha has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer Brosis. The dispatch adds that wer is considered inevitable at Athens.

Loxdox, January 4.—In a view of President Johnson's annesty proclamation of December 25th, Jefferson Davis, John Sildell, James M. Mason, A. Dudley Mason, and other Southerners, are preparing to return to the United States.

A writer in the Tunes discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw. He also notices the growth of democratic sentiments to France, and de-

ent situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw. He also notices the growth of democratic sentiments to France, and deciares that the Emperor must either check the press or abundon a personal Government.

Pans, January 4.—The Greek Government asks for a postponement of the meering of the Conference on the Eastern difficulties until the arrival at Paris of M. Delezaunis, the Greek Minister to the sublime Porte.

Loxbox, January 4.—Latest news received here from Africa confirms recent reports relative to the safety of Dr. Livingstone. It is said that he is somewhere in the vicinity of Loki Nilasi near the confirms of Zanajhar. Owing, it is thought to ware between the native tribes, his progress has been impeded, and consequently be has been unable to reach the coast.

Pants, January 4.—La Turgi (?) news

mean war.

Madrid, January 5.—Four of the impension of the impension at Malaga, who fired on a party of reges while under the protection of the Anican flag were taken. The General in command at Malaga had the offenders arrow and the state a communic and punished, and has since communic with the Commander of the American ag ron in Spanish waters, informing him o

measures in the case.

American News.

Almany, January 2.—Governor elect Hoffman was this morning escorted to the State Capitol by the 9th Brigade of the National Goards, and a company of cavalry, to be inaugurated Governor. Notwithstanding the storm, which was the werst of the season, a large crowd was present to witness the ceremony. Gov. Fenton and staff, entered the Assembly chambers at one o'clock. Governor Fenton addressed the Governor-elect in a cordial congratulatory manner, and surrendered to him the symbols of office; Governor Hoffman replied in an equally complimentary, congratulatory manner; subsequently, with Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach to was sworn in. After the ceremony, Governor Hoffman held a reception at the executive chambers, and Mrs. Hoffman received at the executive mansion. The weather is cold and blustering; the severest of the season.

Richmost, January 3d.—A conference of some leading men in the State have been in session for two days past, attended by A. H. Stuart, Flournoy, Gens. Echola, Balling, Ruffin, and many others. A preamble and resolutions were agreed on, statleg that while the people of Virginia do not believe negroes, uneducated, are in a condition fit for suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national elections, and the hope of creating harmony in the Union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty.

A committee of aine was appointed to visit Washington and urge the Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State. A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on February 10th, at Richmond, and receive the report of the Committee, and arrange for a canvasa.

This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the do somethings, as distinguished from the do-nothings, the former desiring to make an advance toward meeting the reconstruction acts and averting the classifion of the State should under no circumstances sanction negro suff

mendations. Mr Ferry offered a resolution requ Mr Ferry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his ammesty proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which it was issued. Earry said be offered the resolution because, although he favored the amnesty, he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and he wished to have the question settled.

Mr Howard was very glad, that the attention

question settled.

Mr Howard was very glad that the attention of the Senate had been called to the question. He thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such a dispensing power as was implied in the issue of the proclamation. He believed that it was an assumption by the Executive of such power, and was entirely unwarranted by precedent.

assumption by the Executive of such power, and was entirely unwarranted by precedent.

After considerable debate between Messra. Prelinghaysen and Conkling against the resolution, and Messrs. Davis and Doollittle in its favor, it was adopted.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to enable the people of Georgia to form a State Government, republican in form, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Bill provides for the repeal of so much of the Reconstruction Act as applies to Georgia, and makes the Government of the State Provisional, and provides for reassembling the Constitutional convention in March next. It also provides that no one shall be excluded from voting on the Constitution on account of race and color, and that when the Constitution is ratified by the voters it be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Nothing of importance was done, the time being mostly occupied in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the President's Message of 1867.

AUGISTA Me., January 4—The Legislature of Maine will convene on the 6th. The question of the U. S. Senatorship is attracting great attention; the contest is close between Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hannibal Hamila, with chances in favor of the latter.

CRICAGO, January 5.—The Republican's Washington special says it is doubtful if a quorum in both Houses will be present to-day.

quorum in both Rouses will be present to-day.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories will report a bill in a day or two, providing a Territorial Government for Alaska, requiring impartial suffrage, and for bidding the grasting of private acts of licerporation; also requiring the passage of laws as early as possible for the more valuable fur bearing animals.

Better's financial speech will be delivered at an early day. In addition to maintaining his policy he will review Senstor Morton's plan, and make a vigorous assault upon the WEST.

his policy he will review Senator Morton as plan, and make a vigorons assault upon the idea that apecie is a basis for currency and standard of values, holding that a currency like our greenbacks has its basis upon the faith of a great nation, and for the security of which all property is piedged, and is more desirable than specie.

which all property is pireiged, and is more desirable than specie.

OUTHAGES IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS—Some time ago Captain Luce, of her Majesty's ship E&; then senfor naval officer on the Anstralian station, addressed a letter to Sir G. F. Bowen, announcing the loss of several vesels and the marder of several Europeans at certain of the islands forming the South Sea group. The alleged justification of this violence on the part of the natives was, according to a letter written by a trader le those seas, that these atroctites were perpetrated by the natives in revenge for the loss of many of their countrymen, who had been carried away three years previously to Queensland and the Fiji Jehnds by Europeans, who hired them as inhourers, and promised to return them to their homes in 12 months. The facts reinting to the murder of the Europeans are not disputed; but in the official correspondence which has taken places upon the subject, and copies of which were published on Wednosday morning, it does not appear that the plea of justification has been supported. In this correspondence there are two important statements, one iddressed to the Governor of New Seath Wales (the Earl of Beimore, by the Hebrides Mission, and another addressed by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Duke of Brackingham. In both the assertion as to the abduetion of the natives is repeated and the missionaries say they were credibly informed that several of the analler islands in the northern part of this group had been almost entirely stripped of the male population. The Anti-Slavery Society made the further ascertion that, sithough our craim of the natives appeared to have been engaged and revenience, tathough not directly saccioned by it, was carried on by private individuals without any public confroi or aspertision whatever, and that persons occupying responsible public positions were also engaged in it. In a letter addressed to the Anti-Slavery Society, dated the Path att, Mr. C. B. Adderley shows that, ancording to the crite

THE FULL ISLANDS.—Advices from Fijil coceived at Sydney, last September, report
that Commodore Lambert, accompanied by
the British Consul, proceeded to Rewa to
punish the natives there for the recent munder of Europeans. Captain Brownig commanded the squadron of boots. The natives
mainded the squadron of boots. The natives
mainded the landing of the solitors. One town
was shelled, and several others burned to the
ground. Commodore Lambert left H. M. S.
S. Chargedie cruising in the vicinity of the
island, and proceeded on his royage.

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